

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NUMB. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1792.

[VOL. V.]

I have FOR SALE EXCELLENT COTTON

Of the growth of Cumberland, by the large or small quantity, and either with or without the seed.

WILLIAM LEAVY.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1792. if

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A QUANTITY of LAND OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS.

By DANIEL WEISIGER;
Who has just received an assortment of
DRY-GOODS

Suitable to the Season.

Lexington, Dec. 4, 1791.

ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER

Have just received and now opening a large and general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queens ware, at their stores in Lexington which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, public securities and hides.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

A JOURNEYMAN to the CARPENTERS and HOUSE JOINERS business; also an apprentice, a LAD about sixteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

JAMES TOMKINS.

FURRS

THE highest price given for BEAVER, OTTER, RACCOON, FOX, WILD-CAT and MUSKRAT skins. By MONTGOMERY BELL, at his Hat Manufactory in Lexington.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a black horse colt 1 year old past; with me white on the off hind foot, neither doek'd nor any perceivable brand, aged to be 13 hands high, appraised to £2. Richard Foley.
Fayette Feb. 14 1792

A large Company will start from the Crab Orchard, early on the morning of the 18th of March thro' the Wilderness; it is expected all will meet well armed. On the same day a company will start from STEVENSON'S station on Paint Lick creek, which is said to be 15, or 20 miles nearer from Lexington to Collins's station on Rock Castle, than by the Crab Orchard.

The commonwealth of Virginia to the Sheriff of Mercer county, GREETING.

YOU are hereby again commanded to summon Rachel Roberts, to appear before the Judges of our Supreme Court for the district of Kentucky, at the Courthouse in Danville on the ninth day of their next March court to answer a charge of adultery exhibited against her by Lewis Roberts. And have then there this Writ. Witness Christopher Greenup Clerk of our said Court at the Courthouse aforesaid the 24th day of January 1792, in the XVI year of the Commonwealth.
(8w) CHRISTO. GREENUP.

WANTED

A QUANTITY of Bacon, Whiskey, Country made Sugar and Linnen at JOHN MOYLAN'S Store next Door to the Buffalo Tavern, who also buys Militia Discharges, and has for Sale a few Surveying Instruments made by Benjamin Rittenhouse, Pocket Cases and Chains.
Lexington, Feb. 21st, 1792.

STRAYED

FROM the neighbourhood of Lexington, a number of HORSES branded WD the property of William Duer Esq. late Contractor for the Western army; any person delivering any such horses to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble.
CHARLES WILKINS.
Lexington, Feb. 15th, 1792.

THE Public will take notice that on the 10th day of April next the Trustees of the town of Paris will sell the remainder of all the in lots and out lots in the aforesaid town, the terms will be known at the day of sale; at the same time those that have formerly purchased loss and not received their deeds and paid up the purchase money are requested for the last time to attend.

By order of the Trustees.
JAMES LANIER, Clerk,

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Wm. Leavy; and all those who have any just demands, will please to present them to said Leavy, who is authorized to settle the same.

J. DUNCAN.

TIPPOO SAIB

STANDS the ensuing season at the Hon. Samuel M'Dowel's, and will cover mares at the low price of forty shillings the season if paid in merchantable produce, viz. crop Tobacco, beef, pork, hemp, or linnen, delivered in Danville, Lexington or either of the inspections on Kentucky as best may suit David Walker the proprietor of said horse, who will give directions accordingly; or thirty shillings in cash, four pounds insurance & fifteen shillings cash in hand the single leap. Tip-poo Saib was got by Mr. Delancy's famous imported running horse Lath out of Col. Everard Mead's celebrated mare Brandon the dam of Pilgrim, Celar, Clodius, Buckskin, Cataline and Fitzpariner, horses well known to be the best foal getters in Virginia. Feb. 11th 1792.

STRAYED

OR Stolen from Mr. George Adams's Tavern in Lexington on the 17th of February, a bay horse, between 13 and 14 hands high 9 years old, some saddle marks, 2 hind and one fore-foot white, a star and snip, Roman nose, shod before: Any person that will deliver said horse to the above named Mr. Adams, shall have 3 dollars reward.
Daniel Weibel.

I Have the pleasure of informing the publick that the general court martial which sat at Madison Court house on the 13th Inst, for the trial of James Barret Esq. County Lieutenant of Madison, who was arrested under the charge of acquiring profits from his conduct with respect to the furnishing of the guards on the frontiers of that county have reported to me that he is not guilty so as to merit censure, and therefore acquitted him; pursuant to which he is restored to his command.

CHARLES SCOTT, B.G.

A. SCOTT & Co.

AT their STORES in Lexington & Paris have now on hand a handsome assortment of DRY-GOODS, Groceries, Iron-mongery, Saddlery, and Queens-ware--which they will exchange for Bear, Otter, Beaver, Raccoon, and Fox skins, Country made Linnen and Sugar.
Lexington March 1st 1792.

X

(Continued from our last)
Copy of a letter from Major-General St. Clair, to the Secretary of the Department of War.

Fort Whaington, Nov. 9, 1791.
SIR,

"The retreat in those circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one—it was in fact a flight. The camp and the artillery were abandoned, but that was unavoidable; for not a horse was left alive to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements even after the pursuit, which continued about four miles, had ceased.

"I found the road strewn with them for many miles, but I was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

"The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty nine miles which was reached a little after sun setting.

"The action began half an hour before sun rise, and the retreat, was attempted a half an hour after nine o'clock.

"I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded; but Major-General Butler, Lieut. Col. Oldham, of the militia; Major Ferguson, Major Hart, and Major Clarke, are among the former. Col. Sargent, my adjutant general; Lieut. Colonel Darke, Lieut. Col. Gibson, Major Butler, and the Viscount Malartie, who served me as an aid de camp, are among the latter; and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

"I have now, Sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt, sensibly felt by every one that has sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune. I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops, but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they had been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavy upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it. Neither were my own exertions wanting; but worn down with illness, and suffering under a painful disease, unable either to mount, or dismount a horse without assistance, they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps ought to have been.

"We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe, that though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

"At Fort Jefferson, I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon, without either overtaking the deserters, or meeting the convoy of

provisions. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwise. I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had it been turned; and it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defence.

"Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops, at Fort Jefferson, and that there were no provisions in the Fort, I called on the field officers; viz. Lieut. Col. Darke, Major Hamtramck, Majors Zeigler and Gaither, together with adjutant general, for their advice what would be proper further to be done; and it was their unanimous opinion that the addition of the first regiment, as it was, did not put the army on so respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy, and should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again; that the troops could not be thrown into the fort, both because it was too small, and that there was no provisions in it; that provisions were known to be upon the road at the distance of one or at most two marches—that, therefore, it would be proper to move without loss of time, to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it, to have it safely deposited in the fort.

"This advice was accepted, and the army was but in motion again, at ten o'clock, and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour, part of it was distributed immediately, part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder, about fifty horse loads, sent forward to Fort Jefferson. The next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place; and I have information that both got in. The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return of the horses.

"I have said, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence, but the weight of the fire, which was almost a deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy showing themselves a foot, except when they were charged, and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.

"The loss, Sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers as particularly Gen. Butler and Major Ferguson cannot be too much regretted, but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than to Col. Sargent;

he has discharged the various duties of his office, with zeal, with exactness, and with intelligence; and, on all occasions, afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my aid de camp, Lieut. Denny, and the Viscount Malartie, who served with me in the station as a volunteer.

"With every sentiment of respect and regard I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.
The hon. Major-General Knox,
Secretary of War.

"P. S. Some orders that had been given to Col. Oldham over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed, and some very material intelligence was communicated by Cap. Slough to General Butler in the course of the night, before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it, until after my arrival here."

SIR,

A FEW days ago came to hand a paper of yours, containing a piece subscribed Little Brutus, and on perusing it found the author to be a friend to slavery, or in other words, an enemy to the rights of human nature.

He begins without apology to Cornplanter or the public; to publish a few thoughts on the subject, by which the people are to judge, how far his remarks are founded on justice and good policy, and how far the present slaveholders are justifiable, taken either in civil, or religious point of view.

"How our fore fathers acquired that property which we now hold is rather hard for us to determine; but let us for a moment suppose the worst, and that they possessed themselves of that property by force; yet I hold we are justifiable in retaining that property; because we are not nor indeed can be answerable for this injustice; & this (says he) is a precept of religion." Does our author think he is writing to people that cannot read or that reads nothing but news-papers? Or would he make the world believe that the conduct of slave-traders is lost in the Oblivion of past ages, which there are many now living who have been eye witnesses to this horrid business? However it is no matter to us how our fore fathers came by this property, so we came honestly by it; if my father has stolen a horse and left it to me, it is no harm for me to keep that horse, though I know it to be a stolen horse and know who is the right owner. If my fore father began an evil, it is no harm for me to continue that evil, because I did not begin it. "This is a precept of religion."

It is an axiom in politics that all mankind are equally free, and that this freedom is an unalienable right; a right founded in the law of nature, which is prior to all laws; but somebody a great while ago deprived a great number of the human race of that right, it is no harm for me now to keep them out of that right, because they have been kept out of it a long while already and I do not know who was the first aggressor, this is a precept religion too" is it not? This gentleman in order to

give a sanction to his horrid principles has pressed a number of texts of scripture taken from the writings of Moses, into the service of the devil, in order to prove that the children of Israel had a right to enslave themselves and their posterity for ever. Had not the gentleman overlooked the institution of the first right of that national church in the 11th, 12th, and 13th verses of the 17th of Genesis, but have compared it with the 42d verse of the 25th of Leviticus, he would have seen that the Jews were positively commanded not to enslave their brethren, & the reason given was, that they were the Lords people and the sign of circumcision was a seal, or token that they were the Lords people. Now the scripture must contradict itself or Mr. Brutus has not answered his purpose.

But suppose Mr. Brutus & his adherents are the Jews; the Carolina's, Virginia, Maryland &c. the neighbouring nations. Call the elders of Israel together, hold a council of war, you are to put men, women and children to the edge of the sword, and spare not a beast alive; your eye must not pity: thus proceed on your Jewish privileges, until you have satisfied your ambition by enlarging your boundaries, and your tyrannical and avaricious appetite by enslaving your fellow creatures; then Sir, you shall be, Little Cesar instead of Little Brutus. It is remarkable that our author should go back as far as the writings of Moses for arguments, and could not trace back the slave trade, a single century. I fear the veil of Moses is over his heart while he reads the old Testament; unto this day; I would therefore request him to read the new Testament, because he will there find, that the middle wall of partition between Jew and Gentile is broken down and that by the sacrifice of Christ, all the human race are put on a level in point of privileges, and that slavery is inconsistent with that love, charity and beneficence, every where recommended in that sacred book, and especially to that golden rule delivered by our blessed Lord, *do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you*. Our author refers those who are for emancipation to the act of the general Assembly, and says, "to the honor of the maker be it said, every man has a right if he pleases, to free his negroes;" rather say, to their everlasting infamy and disgrace, be it said, that they should pass a law, that implied that one might hold another in slavery, while the constitution by which they made that law, was staring them in the face, and crying, **ALL MANKIND ARE EQUALLY FREE.**

I come now to speak of some of the alarming consequences attendant on emancipation. First from the injustice of it. His maxim is, that no man or body of men has a right to deprive me of my legally acquired property—The maxim is certainly very good; it is also as certain that no property is more legally acquired than that which a man is born heir to. Then the question stands thus:

I am born heir to my liberty, according to the origin of laws; but born the property of another according to the doctrine of Brutus; then it follows, that the Convention or Legislature is under an absolute necessity of doing wrong, Brutus or I must be injured; he must lose, perhaps one hundred pounds of his legally acquired property, or I must lose what is dearer to me than ten thousand pounds, my own liberty and that of my family which we were born heirs to. No man can doubt, on which side the question, justice lies.

Another alarming consequence is, its being impolitic at it deprives us of a great source of revenue:—Cannot a free man pay his own tax as well as the master can pay the tax of his Slave? From whose labor does this tax-money arise? Could not this Slave if free, maintain himself and pay his own tax, as well as he can now maintain himself and master, and pay his own tax? Again he says, "it will divert the course of emigration—I confess it will; it will invite thousands of honest industrious citizens; while it will shut out only a few who wish to live at the expence of others without making them a reasonable satisfaction—A happy exchange!"

Again he says, "it will retard the opening of the country." Strange, indeed! Cannot a man who is to reap all the profits of his labor, do as much as if he is to have no profit from it? Cannot a man do as much for himself as for another?

Another of his truly alarming cases is—They are destitute of property, have a natural propensity to idleness, void of religion, education, honor, honesty, understanding, gratitude &c. that the most sanguinary laws are necessary for their government." All this a necessary and unavoidable consequence on slavery; and here brought as an argument in its support. A stronger argument could not be brought against it. Who "that has not lost all the feelings of humanity" does not feel his resentment rise on the rehearsal of these horrid consequences of that infernal practice *slavery*.

But the most dreadful of the alarming consequences is reserved for the last: How shall I express it! How bear the thought! A **TOTAL CHANGE OF COLOUR!** Heavens protect us! Shall my children be as black as Bob's, a thousand years hence! For the love of Venus! No, rather than our children or their successors should ever be Mulattoes we will trample all the laws of humanity under foot and sacrifice the rights of thousands to the colour of the skin of our children's great grand children's children; for what is liberty? An empty name; a nothing in comparison of a little property or a fair skin—What is liberty? The privilege only of a few, far from be-

ing a right common to all.

It was customary among the ancients to have their names expressive of some important character or calling peculiar to themselves. It is remarkably so with our Author. Little is his name, and as his name is so is he, little his ideas, little his reasons, of little use to himself and less to the public.

I am,

BRUTUS Senr.

LEXINGTON, March 10.

On the 1st Inst. a man was robbed, a mile and a half from Lexington, on the road to Bryans Station, by two negroes who were since taken up and are now confined in the jail of this town.

On Monday evening last the Indian's stole 10 or 12 horses from near Grants mill on north Elkhorn; and on Tuesday night burnt 2 dwelling houses together with all the household furniture belonging to the proprietors. They having left their houses late in the evening.

IN October last I was at the mouth of Licking and from the river Ohio on this side, I brought away a brown horse thought to be 8 years old, paces mostly I think his brand is B on the near buttock. I was informed this horse had been in that quarter as a stray for two months before I took him in possession—the owner is requested to apply and may have him from me, Tariance Smith, Bourbon County, near Grants Station. March 1st 1792. (\$ tw)

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

STRAINED from Lexington the 25th of last month, supposed towards Hickman's or Curd's Ferry, a dark bay horse, well formed, about 14 hands 3 inches high, 4 years old, trots and canters neatly, a sprightly eye, long mane, and tail carrying the latter badly;—rattled on the Hanging Fork by Mr. Jostling—who ever returns said horse to the owner at Messrs Love and Brent's Tavern, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN MOYLAN.

Lexington March 9th 1792.

All persons are requested to take

NOTICE

THAT William Clay Snipes of the State of South Carolina, has appointed me attorney in fact to transact all his business in the district of Kentucky, in the room of Doctor James O'Fallon, and revoked the powers formerly given to said O'Fallon or any other person whatever—Also that Isaac Huger of the state aforesaid, hath appointed me his attorney in fact to transact his business in the district of Kentucky, in the room of said Doctor James O'Fallon, and revoked the former powers granted to said O'Fallon, as also any sale of lands made by him in the South Carolina Yazoo purchase.

SIMEON SPRING.

 SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Woman's hard fate. By a lady.

HOW wretched is poor woman's fate!
 No happy change her fortune knows;
 Subject to man in ev'ry state,
 How can she then be free from woes?

In youth, a father's stern command,
 And jealous eyes, control her will;
 A lordly brother watchful stands,
 To keep her cloister captive still.

The tyrant husband next appears,
 With awful and contracted brow;
 No more a lover's form he wears:
 Her slave's become her sov'reign now.

If from this fatal bondage free,
 And not by marriage chains confin'd,
 If, blest with single life, she see
 A parent fond, a brother kind—

Yet love usurps her tender breast,
 And paints a phoenix to her eyes;
 Some darling youth disturbs her rest;
 And painful fights in secret rise.

Oh cruel pow'rs, since you've design'd,
 That man, vain man, should bear the sway,
 To slavish chains add slavish mind,
 That I may thus your will obey.

THE subscriber has begun house-keeping next door to Col. Greengrass Office in Danville, and begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintance that he intends to accommodate those gentlemen who will please to honor him with their company, in as agreeable a manner as possible.

WALTER E. STRONG.
 Who has for sale about eight thousand acres of military land of an excellent quality; likewise a four hundred acre tract within a few miles of Frankfort on the north side of Kentucky, and a tract of two hundred and fifty acres within a few miles of the same place on the south side of Kentucky; and a tract of two hundred and fifty acres on main Licking. Produce of this country will be taken in payment; for farther particulars enquire as above.
 Danville Feb. 27 1792.

3 **A**S the partnership of **DUNCAN & LEMON** is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and as it is impossible for them to settle their accounts, while they have outstanding debts; they therefore request all those indebted to said partnership to settle their respective accounts on or before the first day of April next; as compulsory measures would be disagreeable, they flatter themselves that it will not be necessary, those who fail to avail themselves of this notice may remember there is no other alternative.

DUNCAN & LEMON.
 Paris Bourbon Co. Feb. 15 1791.

JUST OPENED,

And **FOR SALE AT**

ISAAC TELFAIR'S

10 Whole-sale and retail

S T O R E.

At the upper end of **LEXINGTON.**

GRAY, mixed, striped and scarlet coating,
 Fine and coarse cloths,
 Cloaks,
 Scotch and Wilton carpets,
 Rose, striped and matchcoat blankets, Baize and flannel
 Camplet, durants and calimancoes,
 Shalloons and moreen,
 Hair plush; cotton and silk velvet,
 Poplin and flowered stuffs
 Thicksetts, royal rib and corduroy,
 Waist coat patterns,
 Cotton, denims, honey comb and herring bone,
 Fustians, printed jeans and janetts,
 Cassimer and fattenetts,
 Flowered and corded demity,
 Chintzes and callicoets
 Cotton stripes
 Furniture chintz and checks
 Plain, crossbar'd painted muzzlin,
 Stays and fatten petticoats,
 Black fatten, mode and silk terge
 Muzzlin aprons & handkerchiefs
 Cotton, silk and chintz shawls,
 Flowered lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
 Manchester muzzlin
 Silk and pocket handkerchiefs,
 Flanders bed ticks
 Ticking and drilling
 Marseilles bed quilts,
 Knotted counterpanes,
 Table cloths and diaper,
 Fine white sheeting
 Curtain line tassels
 Thread and cotton fringes
 Silk and leather gloves
 Silk, cotton, thread and worsted stockings
 Laws of the United States
 Hats, and many other articles.

FOR SALE

3 **O**NE fourth part of Slate Creek Furnace and the land belonging thereto, a good title will be made to the purchaser—will give four years credit.

WALTER BEALL.

3 **T**AKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Dick's river, (in Mercer county,) a brown **STEER** about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slit in the under side of the left ear, and half crop appraised to £. 2-10.

WILLIAM BASSET.

Nov. 22d, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford County, on fourth Elk-horn, a dark bay filly 2 years old past, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus **O**; 13 hands high, a star in her forehead, appraised to £. 4-10.
Thomas M'Clure.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on East Hickman, a black **STEER**, with a white back and belly, about four years old, marked with a crop in each ear, both his horns sawed off, appraised to £. 3-6. **THOMAS ARBUCKLE.**
 Feb. 3. 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Green Creek in Bourbon county a red **Steer** about 2 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ear and a slit in the right—appraised to £. 1 5.
Richard Steward.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of clear creek, a pied red and white heifer about 2 years, old marked with a crop and 2 slits in the right ear, and a slope from under the left, appraised to £. 2.
Donald Holmes

TAKEN up by the subscriber on clear-creek, a chestnut sorrel mare with a blaze down her face, a natural trotter has the appearance of the Ashula, thirteen hands and a half high, 7 years old, has several saddle spots, appraised to £. 8.
Samuel Douglass.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, near the Court-house, a black **STER**, with a white back and belly, three years old, no mark, appraised £. 1. 10.
JOSIAH WOOLDRIDGE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Jessamine, a sorrel **HORSE**, about eight years old, near fourteen hands and a half high, with a white mane and tail, branded on the near buttock thus, **O** shod all round, with a two shilling bell on, appraised to £. 9. Also a roan **HORSE**, about nine years old, shod all round, with a six shilling bell on no brands perceivable, appraised to £. 8.

WILLIAM HOOKS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon county, on Huston, a large brindle **STEER** five years old, a crop off the left ear, and half crop off the right, appraised £. 3. 12.
William Woodlan.
 Nov. 15, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon, a brown **MARE**, nine or ten years old, a star in her forehead some saddle spots branded thus **R** on her near shoulder, appraised £. 6.
Forges Graham.
 Dec. 19, 1791.

LEXINGTON, Printed by J. Bradfoird.